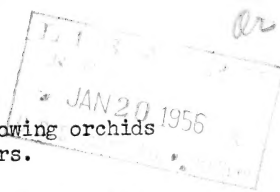


Making A Hobby of Orchids



In our files are many nice letters informing us of the success of growing orchids for the first time by people whose ages range from 9 years to 70 years.

We are especially gratified with the visits we have had from people all over the United States, and they are welcome whether they buy orchids or just talk orchids.

Our business grew from our hobby and we still consider it as such in many ways. Somehow we feel that when we obtain a new customer who wants one plant to start, we have made a new convert into the fascinating pleasure of growing the ultimate in flowers. Truly, they are the jewels of the flower kingdom, and a new seedling blooming for the first time is as interesting to us as the final chapter of a good book.

Due to the many requests we have had for a more descriptive list, we respectfully submit our new one hoping that it might help with your selection. We join with all those who offer plants to the amateur in recommending the species as a beginning. Although we offer hybrids from time to time, our greatest business is with the more robust and, in many cases, finer flowered species.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking all those hundreds of customers for their past patronage, and to wish them continued success with their hobby.

HOUSE OF ORCHIDS

OFFICE

24 Village Road
Pompton Plains, New Jersey
Terhune 5-3536 W

GREENHOUSE

Turnpike & Alexander Avenue
Pompton Plains, New Jersey
Terhune 5-3994

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CALANTHE

Mc Williams Winter - Spring \$4.
Spray, up to 35 flowers, white with red lip. Dormant mammoth bulbs.

CATTLEYA

This genus is the most popular of all orchids. They include beauty with usefullness, and are included with the intermediate varieties growing at a temperature of 60° to 65°.

Bowringiana	Brazil	October	\$5. - \$7.50
Rose purple in clusters of 5 to 15 flowers, much darker on the lip.			
Gigas	Warm Colombia	Summer	\$8. - \$15.
Rose sepals and petals, lip crimson purple with gold markings in throat. The largest of the species.			
Labiata	Brazil	Autumn	\$5. - \$10.
Bright rose, lip deep crimson purple.			
Mendelii	Colombia	Summer	\$5. - \$20.
Variable, white to pale purple sepals and petals with magenta or purple lip.			
Mossiae	Venezuela	Spring	\$7.50 - \$15.
Flowers larger, variable. Rose with crimson lip, yellow markings.			
Percivaliana	Venezuela	Dec. - Jan.	\$4.
Dark sepals and petals, very dark lip.			
Trianae	Colombia	Dec. - Mar.	\$5. - \$7.50
Very variable, sepals and petals blush, lip crimson purple, gold in throat.			

CYMBIDIUM - Cool

Yellow and pink hybrids. Blooming size only. \$10. & up

CYPRIPIEDIUM - Cool

Insignae Sanderae, yellow	\$5.
Harrisonianum, mahogany hybrid	\$5. - \$7.50
Harefield Hall, large insignae type	\$7.50 - \$15.
Aureum Surprise, handsome yellow and white hybrid	\$15.
Venustum, purple and green	\$5.
Many other species and hybrids.	

DENDROBIUM - Intermediate

Merlin	Spring	\$7.50 - \$15.
Large flower of white and rose with deep purple blotch in the lip. A good hybrid of the Nobile type.		
Nobile	Spring	\$5. - \$7.50
Similar to Merlin above but flowers are smaller and hardly two plants are alike.		
Formosum	Fall	\$5. - \$7.50
White, spade lip with orange-yellow stain.		
Phalaenopsis	Winter	\$7.50 - \$15.
Varies from dark to light purple.		

LYCASTE - Cool

Aromatica	Winter	\$5.
Golden yellow flowers of good substance. Long lasting. Fragrant.		

LAELIA - Intermediate to Cool

Anceps	Fall	\$4.
Flowers 3" to 4". Rose with deep purple lip, variable.		

ODONTOGLOSSUM - Cool

Pulchellum	Spring	\$5. - \$7.50
Small pure white flowers with touch of yellow in labellum. Looks like an inverted white viola. Long lasting.		

ONCIDIUM - Intermediate

Flexuosum	Spring & Summer	\$5.
Small spray of yellow flowers barred with chestnut brown.		
Sphacelatum	Spring	\$5.
Small flowers with chestnut brown sepals and petals barred with yellow, lip golden yellow.		
Splendidum	Winter	\$5. - \$7.50
Erect stems with large yellow flowers, petals barred with chestnut brown, large flat lip.		

PHAIUS - Warm (Beetle zone only)

Grandifolius (Nun Orchid)	Spring	dormant bulbs (June)	\$4. each
		active plants in summer	\$7.50
Spray of tan flowers backed with white on sepals and petals. Tubular purple lip and labellum.			

STENOGLOTTIS - Cool

Longifolium	Natal, Africa	Autumn	\$5.
Spike about 12" high, dark purple flowers resembling the heuchera (coral bells).			

TRICHOPIILIA - Cool

Suavis		\$7.50
Fragrant flowers about 1" across, creamy white, with red-purple in the lip.		

VANDA - Intermediate

Coeruleae	Various	\$10. - \$15.
The famous "Blue Orchid". It needs lots of light and cool temperature.		
Tricolor	Java	Various
	(Specimen plants 2½ - 3 feet)	\$10.
Sprays of large yellow flowers spotted with purple, purple lip. Long lasting.		\$35.

* Suavis

\$10. - \$20.

Similar to Vanda Tricolor of which it is a variety.
Flower background is white.

Hybrid Vanda Seedlings.	1" ready for 2½", labeled	\$2.50
" " "	" " " " unlabeled	\$1.50
" " "	2½" " " 4" unlabeled	\$2.50
" " "	" " " " labeled	\$4.00

ZYGOPETALUM - Cool

Mackayi

Winter

\$5.

Flowers about 3", light yellowish-green blotched with
purplish-brown. Bright lip. Fragrant.

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SPECIAL OFFER

PIERRE CHOLET hybrids , 30% off original list. Large, 6 to 7 bulb,
blooming size plants, some in sheath, are offered subject to prior sale.

CATTLEYA: Celtica, Fragonard, Gudrun, Intertexta,
Veriflora, Octave Doin.

LC: Bella, Canhamiana, Finistere, Min. Orban, Pierre Loti.

All Fall and Winter Blooming

Single plants - \$10.

3 for \$28.

Supply limited as we have only one or two of a kind.

* * * * *

Many customers have availed themselves of our offer of plants for beginners, and
we have varied our collections from time to time. We will also work out any
selection to meet your growing conditions. We offer the following as a suggestion.
They will give a long period of bloom depending upon the number of plants
purchased.

\$12.50

\$17.50

C. Trianae
C. Percivaliana
Oncid. Splendidum

C. Trianae
C. Gaskelliana
C. Percivaliana
Cyp. Harrisonianum

* * * * *

During the past ten years we have purchased numerous private and commercial
collections. As we take the entire collection, we usually acquire many types
that are of interest to the collectors. These are botanicals, oncidiums,
odontoglossums, and numerous others. If interested, write us. We might have
the one plant you are looking for.

* * * * *

To meet the demand for those wishing to purchase hybrids in 4" pots, we
offer for a limited time several fine varieties that have bloomed. Prices
are from \$5.00 to \$7.50 each.

Large Flower Purple Hybrids in 4" and 5" pots

\$5. - \$10. each

Lc. Alphand
" Eximia
" London
" Rabeiana
" Fascinator
" Regina x Purpurata
" Mrs. G. W. Law Schofield
" H. S. Leon
" Gladiator
" Lord Derby
" Hurealis
" Lorna Neils

Catt. Madam Alex Dennis
" Petersii
" Moira
" Genl. Pultney
" Achtendresii
" Gravesiana
" Mrs. Fred'k Knolly
" Enid
" Barbara White
" Gay Gordon
" Boadicea
" G. S. Roebling
" Adria
" Miss Kemp
" Pres. Wilson
" Clotho

Bc. Madam Charles Maron

Stud and Exhibition Plants Offered Subject to Prior Sale

1 Bc. Eudora , var. Du Pont	Winter	\$35.
6" flowers, light sepals & petals with dark purple spot in lip.		
1 Bc. British Queen, var. Stonehurst, FCC, RHS	Fall	\$35.
Usually 7" flowers, medium dark, a beauty		
1 Bc. British Queen, var. Pattersoni, FCC, RHS		\$40.
Similar to above, slightly darker		
Ordinary B.Q. listed by Armacost at \$95.		
1 Bc. Cliftoni,	fine shape	\$25.
1 Bc. Eudora, var. Du Pont	Winter	\$25.
1 Bc. Orienta x C. Labiata		\$35.
Primary cross of fine substance and color		
1 Bc. Ruby		\$17.50
1 Blc. Gordon Highlander		\$20.
Light flower but very good.		
1 Lc Queen Mary, var. Stonehurst, FCC, RHS		\$55.
C. Louella Parsons		\$25. each
White with purple lip.		
C. Barbara Dane x C. Trentino		\$10. - \$25.
Fine white		

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OTHER HOUSE PLANTS

Bromeliads in variety. As most of our plants are hybrids, we offer a few types of the Aechmea such as fulgens, fasciata, etc. Blooming size plants from \$4. each.

Haemanthus, King Alfred. A gorgeous coral head of flowers about 8" across in the summer. Treat like amaryllis. Shipping of large bulbs Feb. to April. \$6. each

Hoya Cornosa. A lovely trailing vine with wax-like flower clusters. Small plants- \$1.50. Specimens on bark or wire frames, from \$25. up.

ANTHURIUMS

Scherzerianum	\$5. - \$7.50
Red, flame, and spotted varieties	
Spathiphyllum var Clevelandi	\$2.50 - \$5.
White	
Andreanum hybrids	\$5. - \$10. up
Red, salmon, and pink varieties only	

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We will be pleased to have you visit our greenhouse when in the vicinity. As all CULLS are burned, we never offer inferior plants. You are free to choose your own when buying. You are not obligated to buy when you visit us.

"Your First Orchids and How to Grow Them"

This booklet revised to April 1955 is published by the Oregon Orchid Society. It is a complete guide, well written for the amateur and advanced growers. Copies may be had for-

\$1.25

* * * * *

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the expectancy of production of any of the plants we sell, and we will not be responsible for the crop. Prices quoted are F. O. B. Pompton Plains, N. J. Plants offered subject to prior sale.

Minimum order \$5.00, otherwise add 10% packing charge.

Terms: Cash with order.

GROWING ORCHIDS IN THE HOUSE

During the past ten years we have tried to answer numerous questions from far and near as to the growing of orchids in the home. Our reply is "we started that way before we branched out as a business".

In all fairness, let us state that it is much easier in a greenhouse, but we know of hundreds who do not have one. Some have been very successful. We were.

Other questions most generally asked are herein answered to the best of our ability.

HOW HOT DOES IT HAVE TO BE? Our greenhouse is not for orchids, so we are fortunate to have it over 50° at 0°. Guessing at the probable temperature, we withhold watering if cold. A dry plant is safer. The proper temperature for cattleyas should be 62° - 65° at night.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATER IN THE POT? A good rule is about 4 days for a 4" pot and 5 days for a 5" pot. This applies to hybrids that do not have a definite resting period. Species have a definite resting period which is usually indicated by the light green tip at the end of each root. When this is not visible, the plant is resting, and only overhead spraying about every 4 to 5 days in summer is enough. In the winter with heat in a dry room, overhead spraying could be done daily. Just keeping the psuedo bulb plump is all that is required.

HOW MUCH HUMIDITY IS NEEDED? That is hard to maintain in a home. A tray 4" deep with pebbles or coke to hold moisture is a good idea. Put a slat frame about 1" above the pebble level and after soaking the pebbles, set the plant on the frame. Never let the plant set in water.

LIGHT REQUIREMENTS. This is also a problem at home as a plant requires bright light but not direct sun. During the winter, plants need all the light possible short of burning the leaves. More shading is needed in summer, but the best place for your plants is outside in a semi shady spot. Be careful of direct sun. From March to September or early October, the plants should have more shade, after which they will stand more light. A slightly yellow leaf plant will produce more flowers than a dark green leaf one.

HOW OFTEN DO WE SPLIT A PLANT? This question is becoming more common, but you do not have to divide a plant at all if you do not want to. We divide to obtain plants to sell, but a plant with 15 leaves or more will produce more flowers and make a handsome show. If you do divide, never have less than 4 leaved bulbs to a division. Bare back bulbs should be left on as they give a certain amount of strength to the plant. However, if the bulbs are too yellow and do not have a live eye, it is just as well to cut them off. If the plant is valuable, you can sometimes force a growth from bulbs that appear blind but it is a long process.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU REPOT? We try to send out plants that will not need it for two years. When repotting, try to use a pot that will take two year's growth.

HOW DO YOU REPOT? Get a clean pot and fill about $\frac{1}{2}$ full of broken crock. A plant should have the peat from the back end removed as much as possible. Leave the peat on the growing or front end and place firmly in the pot so that you will finish with it about $\frac{3}{4}$ " below the rim of the pot. Shread the peat and insert in pot with the back bulb against the pot side. Work the peat from the front end with a pointed stick; force the peat against the center of the plant. Insert peat around the sides, and at every insertion, shove the peat from the side into the center against the plant. This avoids a hole in the center. When it seems full, ram it hard into the pot, working from side to center. You will need more peat to fill in around the pot. The new eye should be level with the peat surface. Do not use soaking wet peat, but have it moist to the touch. After potting, do not water for about two weeks. Spray overhead until new growth starts.

Other popular types of orchids are the cyoripedium and cymbidium. The former, not having psuedo bulbs, requires a damp growing medium at all times. Less light is required, but the warm types adapt better to the home. Cymbidiums grow in soil and peat and need an overhead spraying daily, with extra spraying in the summer. They grow much better outside in a light shade, and should be watered daily. The spike usually starts in the late fall and winter. Watch for growth, and after the spike starts, water in the pot but only after you are sure it is nearly dry. Unless grown at about 55° at night, they might drop the buds before opening.

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